

Topics:

I. Morphology – a. Multiple choice, as we've been practicing in class. b. Verb Synopses

II. Translation & Grammar -

- a. Two texts that we've seen and translated in class and One text that you haven't.
- b. Some Indirect speech sentences, passive periphrastics, Gerund & gerundive constructions
- c. Conditions – classification & translation.

III. Derivatives & Culture – Analyze derivatives in the usual way (I'll let you choose from our list)

and Culture: This will be a short writing piece (in English) about one or two of the following

Jason, Medea and the Golden Fleece, The Golden Age & the ages of humanity (Hesiod & Vergil),

Conditions: (N.B.: lego, legere 3rd conjugation)

1. Si discipuli legerent, omnia discerent. (Type? Contr. to Fact Pres.) Translation:

If the students were reading, they were learning everything.

2. Si discipuli legant, omnia discant. (Type? Fut. Less Vivid) Translation:

If the students were to read, they would learn everything.

3. Si discipuli legent, omnia discent. (Type? Simp. Fact. Fut.) Translation:

If the students will read, they will learn everything.

4. Si discipuli didicissent, omnia scivissent. (Type? Contr. Fact. Past) Translation:

If the students had learned, they would have known everything.

5. If you had trembled at the disaster, you had known the truth. *Si horruisses cladem, veritatem scivisses.*

Indirect speech Practice translation:

Plato said that he would found a school. (schola, -ae, f.)

Plato dixit se scholam se conditurum esse.

Plato says that he will found a school.

Plato dicit se scholam conditurum esse.

Plato said that he had founded a school. *Plato dixit se scholam condidisse.*

Magister Yonker et Magister Clausen dixerunt se equos ostentos esse. *Mr. Y & Mr. C. said they showed horses.*

Cicero negabat Catilinam umquam bonum esse. They know that the horses are good.

Cicero was denying (that) Catiline ever was good.

Sciunt equos bonos esse.

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Passive Periphrastic & Gerunds & Gerundives-

In a passive periphrastic the "agent" or "subject" of the action can be put in the Dative case.

Directions: Translate

1 Tibi lingua dicenda est.

The language must be learned by you.

2 Moenia mihi conspicienda sunt.

The city walls must be seen by me.

3 You must see these constellations!

Haece sidera tibi videnda sunt.

4 Carthago delenda est!

Carthage must be destroyed!

5 You must do something. (Something must be done by you)

Aliquid agendum est tibi.

6 These speakers (orators) must be shown to the Roman people (populus, -i m)

(Hī) Oratores ostendendi sunt populo Romano.

7. The citadel must be saved by us!

Arx servienda est nobis.

Challenge:

8 Cicero said to the messenger that the truth* must be shown to the Republic*

(*verba, -orum ; res publica, rei publicae f.)

Cicero nuntio veritatem ostendendam esse Reipublicae.

Mega Challenge:

9. With the fierce horses having been calmed, these tough but calm leaders were saying to those loyal women that we, in this way, must suppress fierce horses.

Equis ferocibus mollitis, hī duri sed mollitī duces dicebant^{i hīs} fidelibus feminis^(mulieribus) ...

10. Multi stulti pecuniam dissipant vini bibendi causa. (stultus, a, um = foolish; dissipare = waste)

#9 cont. ... feroces equi, ita, opprimendi sunt nobis.

→ 10. Many foolish (people) waste money for the sake of drinking wine

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Directions: Choose three derivatives from the list and write one in each of the three boxes, parse each and provide all the information, including a new, unique sentence. In your sentence, **be sure you clearly to show you know what it means. (9 pts total)**

Derivatives list: colloquialism, inevitable, aviary, reprobate, levity, inquest, derisive, confabulate, incredulous, putative, depose, taciturn, precedent, recourse, tantamount, abscond, mollify, pugilism, emollient, insurrection, contentious, susceptible.

Prefix Root Suffix

Latin Root: _____

Derivative Part of Speech: _____

New sentence: _____

Prefix Root Suffix

Latin Root: _____

Derivative Part of Speech: _____

New sentence: _____

Prefix Root Suffix

Latin Root: _____

Derivative Part of Speech: _____

New sentence: _____

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Nomen clavis

Active

Passive

Present vitare

vitari

Perfect vitavisse

vitatus, a, um esse

Future vitaturus esse
a
um

vitatum iri

Imperatives

Singular

Plural

vita !

vitae !

Participles

Active

Passive

Present vitans, vitans

X

Perfect X

vitatus, a, um

Future vitaturus, a, um

vitandus, a, um

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	Active	Passive
Present	<u>discere</u>	<u>disci</u>
Perfect	<u>didicisse</u>	<u>discitus, us, esse</u>
Future	<u>disciturus esse</u>	<u>disciturum fore</u>

Imperatives	Singular	Plural
	<u>disce</u> !	<u>discite</u> !

Participles	Active	Passive
Present	<u>discens, discens</u>	<u>X</u>
Perfect	<u>X</u>	<u>discitus, a, um</u>
Future	<u>disciturus, a, um</u>	<u>discendus, a, um</u>

Nouns and Adjectives: 3rd Declension adjective Practice

Decline the following here or on a separate sheet:

	leve scutum	suave atrium	fidele opus	celer puer	celeris puella	levis dux
NOM	levis scuti					
GEN						
DAT						
ACC						
ABL						
NOM	levia	scuta	atria	pueri	puer	duxes
GEN	levium	scutorum	atriorum	puerorum	puer	duxum
DAT	levibus	scutis	atriis	pueris	pueris	duxibus
ACC	levia	scuta	atria	pueros	puerum	duxes
ABL	levibus	scutis	atriis	pueris	pueris	duxibus